

MAKE FINAL PLEA FOR CLAUDE ALLEN

Governor Will Be Asked To-Day for Commutation of Sentences.

JUDGE BOLEN TO SEE EXECUTIVE

Claude's Sweetheart Sees Him Again—Plea to Be Based on Inconsistency of Various Sentences and Claude's Youth—Judge Ma sic's Chair Here.

Final appeal upon the sympathies of Governor Mann will be made this morning by Judge Floyd Allen and Claude Sweetheart. The two men who are spending the last of their lives in the electric chair will present their pleas for commutation. Practically all the efforts will be put forth to save the lives of the two men, since most of those behind the movement have decided to aid the father.

Among those who will appear before the Governor will be Judge D. W. Bolen, of Carroll County, the life-long friend and attorney of the Allen family. It was he who testified at all the many trials that saw Claude Allen die the first shot on that memorable March morning the shot that killed Judge Thornton. It was he, too, who testified that among the modern times in civilized lands to be shot of the bench in the discharge of his own duties.

Will Plead for Claude. "I had half a dozen small errands to run," said Judge Bolen yesterday, and he chose this time to come. I expect to ask the Governor to commute the sentence of Claude Allen because he was always an obedient son and his father's will has been law. I feel that it would have been anything but a disgrace for him to do as he did.

As to whether I would not stand in the way of democracy for him, although I do not know that I could say anything in his behalf. Judge Bolen, perhaps Carroll's leading citizen, was a member of the Constitutional Convention and formerly sat on the bench of the circuit. He has an engagement with Governor Mann for 9:30 o'clock this morning, and will discuss with the executive the details of the court matters.

At 11 o'clock the formal hearing will be begun. The prisoners will be represented by Judge M. Allen, son of the late Judge William F. Rhea, of the State Corporation Commission, and Luther L. Scherer, of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary. Victor Allen said last night that he expected H. R. Rooker, who was in the defense in the trials, to arrive this morning to speak before the Governor.

It is known that the Commonwealth will be represented by Attorney General Sweeney.

Sweetheart Still Faithful. Miss Lida Weller, Claude's sweetheart, is also in the city. She went to the State prison at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in the death cell until noon, talking with the youth and his father, who occupy opposite cells. She says again to-day. Her plans for the next few days were uncertain last night. She may not see her son to-day, but may defer visiting him until later, if that is permitted.

The length of the argument, which will be held in the ante-room to the Governor's office, is doubtful. When the argument is over, the youth will be granted that the argument would be limited to one hour, it is improbable that a one hour limit will be imposed.

Governor Mann stated yesterday that after the hearing he would proceed with the preparation of his statement to the public. He indicated that perhaps two or four days will elapse before a reply to the public, but will fix upon a definite time.

Chair Brought Here. The chair in which Judge Thornton was killed when he was killed by Claude Allen has been brought to Richmond. It is now in the law office of O. Flaherty, Fulton & Byrd, on the eleventh floor of the Mutual Building. Richard Edwin Byrd, who represented the prisoners in the recent Supreme Court of Appeals, may take the chair to the Governor's office to-day. The chair, however, has not been definitely determined upon.

The promise of the chair in Richmond is accounted for by the existence of a bullet hole in the left side, or on the opposite side from where Sidney and Claude Allen fired the fatal shots. Judge Bolen, who knows more of what happened than any other witness, discussed the matter last night. His theory is that when Clerk Good's pistol hung at his waist, and he stepped into the enclosure at his own risk for protection while trying to get it in working order, he did not emerge quickly as he had thought. On the contrary, thinks Judge Bolen, when the pistol was repaired Good stepped to the entrance and there, pausing, stood in a duel with Sidney Allen, who was partially protected by the large pillars which stand at each end of the building in front of the judge's bench. In this position, Good might have fled if he had not lodged in the judge's chair. However, the wounds received by Judge Mann did not come from that direction, having been fired by Claude and Sidney Allen from the northwest end of the courtroom.

Says Claude Fired Shot. Judge Bolen is still firm in the conviction, based upon what he saw, that Claude Allen fired the first shot. He also insists that Floyd Allen was reaching to the rear, apparently for his pistol, at which Judge Bolen was the gleam before any shot was discharged. He said that he did not charge the matter to the court's order that he go to jail, says Judge Bolen, was notably vigorous and positive. It is understood that no additional evidence is to be offered, but that the appeal of today will be limited to the plea for mercy for Claude Allen because of his youth and his father's influence, and arguments for making the sentence of the two condemned men conform to those of Sidney Allen and Wally Edwards. These

(Continued on Second Page.)

BLUFFING GAME IS BEING PLAYED

Turks and Allies Hurl Accusation at Each Other.

MEANTIME BOTH PREPARE FOR WAR

Believed That Hostilities Will Be Resumed Monday Despite Diplomatic Activities of Powers—Bulgaria Proposes to Storm Adrianople Regardless of Sacrifice.

London, January 31.—The Balkan allies and Turkey are making active preparations to resume hostilities. The delegates of the allies to the peace conference here are saying farewell and packing their baggage preparatory to departing from London. A news agency dispatch received here to-day from Constantinople reported that the Turkish delegates had been ordered home, but the command has not yet been received here. It seems that only the good offices of the powers can avert a further resort to arms, but thus far these apparently have failed. Even at this late hour each side to the dispute is accusing the other of "bluffing." The Turks declare that in their note to the powers Thursday the allies were given greater concessions as a basis for resuming the peace negotiations, than they had expected to be made them at the commencement of the peace negotiations. The allies practically admit this, but say that would have been acceptable even a fortnight ago cannot now be entertained and that the Turkish game obviously is to lead them by the nose for months, counting on the allies' financial exhaustion and hoping complications will arise to favor Turkey. Dr. Danoff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said to-day that the feelings of the Balkan populations must be considered. Excitement among them, he declared, had reached the highest degree against the fraudulent treatment by a handful of young Turk conspirators who had attempted to play with the decision of Europe and the honor, prestige and lives of the Balkan peoples.

No Compromise Now. Dr. Danoff repeated that nothing could stop a re-opening of the war except the unconditional surrender of Adrianople and the Aegean islands. Service delegates to-day bade farewell to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. Stogin Novakovich, head of the delegation, told Sir Edward that he considered a renewal of the war inevitable, as the Bulgarians would not be satisfied with anything but the surrender of Adrianople. M. Novakovich said to the Associated Press that he did not believe any interference with the allies was possible.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, in bidding farewell to friends to-day said he hoped soon to return to London for a definite conclusion of peace as the second period of the war would be very short. M. Myzoukovich, head of the Montenegrin delegation, went to Paris to-day, but will return to London to-morrow and leave here direct for Cetinje next Wednesday. Exchange of communications between representatives of the belligerent powers, today, but thus far it seems that no practical way has been found to avoid a resumption of hostilities. The British government will be greatly disappointed if the conference results in a failure, especially after the optimistic statements uttered on several occasions by Premier Asquith.

Order to Rejoin Colors. Constantinople, January 31.—All the officers and men of the Turkish army now on furlough, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments within twenty-four hours.

The military governor of the capital has issued an emphatic denial of the report by his divisions among the Turkish troops on the Tchetales lines.

To Take Fortress by Storm. Sofia, Bulgaria, January 31.—It is believed that the Bulgarian and Serbian troops besieging the fortress of Adrianople purpose to take the place by storm, regardless of the sacrifice of life that such an attack would entail.

Bulgarian army headquarters to-day announced that no foreign military attaches or newspaper correspondents would be allowed to follow the forthcoming operations, and this is taken as an indication that such an attack is contemplated.

Adrianople is still supplied with plenty of provisions and ammunition, according to soldiers who deserted to-day.

Berlin Pessimistic. Berlin, January 31.—Pessimism regarding the Balkan situation is displayed in official circles here, owing to Bulgaria's uncompromising attitude, Germany, in conjunction with the other powers, is doing her best to persuade Bulgaria and Turkey to attempt to reach a compromise, but the resumption of hostilities on Monday next is regarded as highly probable.

The situation causes considerable concern to the German government.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HOBOS ADVANCE SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTERMENT OF COUNTRY

(Continued on Second Page.)

ARE THEY AFTER ONE MAN'S SCALP?

Opponents of Works Resolution Say It Is Aimed at Roosevelt.

ITS PROPONENTS DENY THE CHARGE

All Attempts to Amend Measure Providing for Single Six-Year Presidential Term Are Voted Down by Large Majorities—Final Vote Will Be Reached To-Day.

Washington, January 31.—The Senate to-day defeated every attempt to amend the Works single six-year presidential term resolution. When a recess was taken to-night it appeared certain that a final vote on the proposed constitutional amendment would be reached to-morrow and its opponents were mustering all possible strength to defeat it.

As the measure emerged from the day's fight in the Senate, it still provides for one term of six years for the chief executive and makes ineligible to re-election any person who has in the past held office by election or by succession. The closest votes of the day came on Senator Owen's amendment for a direct popular vote on President and Vice-President, which was defeated 32 to 32, and Senator Paynter's amendment to lengthen to six years the term of the President who might be in office when the constitutional amendment was finally ratified. This was defeated, 35 to 30.

All Are Defeated. Proposals for two four-year terms and one four-year term, suggestions to modify the resolution so it would not affect Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt, not after Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt, and amendments to make it apply only to Presidents elected after its ratification, were all defeated by large majorities.

Progressives had Republicans who declared themselves friendly to Colonel Roosevelt again led a fight against the entire resolution. The Progressives declared it was against the American governmental principle to limit the right of office to choose a President. Senator Crawford insisted it was aimed at Colonel Roosevelt.

"We are asking the American people to foreclose themselves from the right to call into their service the best and ablest men in the country upon which the very destiny of the republic may be hanging," declared Senator Crawford. "We have no fear of a despot."

"No, we are not afraid of a despot," retorted Senator Williams, "but we are afraid of a man who would be elected until after he had got him."

"I did not believe that any one would insist that this legislation was aimed at Col. Roosevelt," declared Senator Cummings, advocating the Works single six-year presidential term amendment, "but it has been very busily urged throughout the United States lately that we are registering to make Roosevelt ineligible. There is no truth in such statements and I know they must be abhorrent to Colonel Roosevelt."

Senator Williams, Democrat, declared that the single term proposal would be a "trap" for the people of the States unless Colonel Roosevelt were exempted from its provisions.

"Whatever might be the motives of those who oppose the amendment," said Senator Williams, "they are after one man's scalp; he received more than 2,000,000 votes of the American people, and now they are trying to make him ineligible."

"It would be unwise for those who favor this amendment to handicap themselves with the active antagonism of those who could make this point against it."

The proposal to exempt Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson suffered defeat in the voting down of the Hitchcock and Root amendments. The Senate then took up the McCumber amendment, which proposed a limitation to two four-year terms with the qualifying provision that "no person who has served as President by succession for the major fraction of one term shall be eligible to hold more than one full term."

Senator Crawford declared that provision was the "unwritten law," that no President should serve more than two terms and that it was not necessary to put that in the Constitution.

Senator Crawford declared no limitation should be put upon the power of the people to elect a President again, and he opposed both the McCumber amendment and the original plan for a single six-year term.

He insisted that even if President Wilson's power to renominate himself were curtailed, there would be nothing to prevent his using the full influence of his office to secure the nomination and election of someone who had given him great help in securing the election this year.

The McCumber amendment was ultimately defeated by a vote of 31 to 3. Senators McCumber, Penrose and Williams voting for it.

The success of Napoleon and Caesar in establishing dictatorships gave the Senate a busy half hour of debate. Senator Williams insisting that the United States might confront such a

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRITZ SCHEFF GIVEN DIVORCE

Interlocutory Decree Granted to "Little Devil of Grand Opera."

CASE CLOTHED WITH SECRECY

For Some Time There Had Been Rumor of Domestic Difficulties Between Prima Donna and Her Author-Husband, John Fox, Jr.—All Papers in Case Sealed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, January 31.—Papers granting an interlocutory decree of divorce to Fritz Scheff from her husband, John Fox, Jr., were filed in the office of the county clerk at White Plains to-day. The decree was granted by Justice Keogh. The same degree of secrecy that has characterized all the proceedings leading up to the divorce prevailed with the filing of the papers. The papers were not made public. It is understood that no names were mentioned.

At the law firm of Clarke, Beckenridge & Gaffey, at No. 3 Nassau Street, the firm that is supposed to have charge of the actress' affairs and to have brought this suit, it was said to-day that no information in regard to the suit was forthcoming. At the home of Rector K. Fox, a brother of the author, who lives in Mount Kisco, Mrs. Fox said that she had no idea where her brother-in-law might be.

Now Touring Illinois. Fritz Scheff is touring Illinois with the comic opera called "The Love Wager." The music for this was written by Charles F. Hambitzer, a young musician who was "discovered" by Fritz Scheff when he was playing in the orchestra at the Waldorf.

There has been talk of domestic difficulties between the writer of tales of the Kentucky mountains and the singer who was called "The Little Devil of Grand Opera," ever since the early part of last summer. Miss Scheff once told denials that there was any trouble at the time that hearings in the suit were going on.

There was a sharp clash of temperaments, the author and student on the one hand and the vivacious, piquant singer on the other, that made it impossible for them to live together any longer, according to their friends. They were quietly married on December 13, 1908, at Rector Fox's home. The singer's real name was Anna Scheff Yager. She was born in Vienna in 1879. Her mother was a prima donna, and her father a physician. She made her first appearance when she was eighteen, in a grand opera in Frankfurt, and on November 9, 1900, made her debut in American at Los Angeles, singing "Musetta" in "La Boheme." Maurice Grau recognized her talent and she sang the next month at the Metropolitan. It was during a tour of the Metropolitan that she met John Fox, Jr. There was three years in various roles. In 1912 she entered comic opera, and there attained her greatest success.

The public rushed to see her take the leading role in "Mlle. Modiste," and on November 9, 1910, made her debut in American at Los Angeles, singing "Musetta" in "La Boheme." Maurice Grau recognized her talent and she sang the next month at the Metropolitan. It was during a tour of the Metropolitan that she met John Fox, Jr. There was three years in various roles. In 1912 she entered comic opera, and there attained her greatest success.

Divorced in 1908. Her first husband was Frederick Wilhelm Gustav Carl von Bardeleben, who was a lieutenant in the German army before his marriage. She obtained a final decree of divorce from him on August 2, 1908, and three days later there was a report that she was engaged to John Fox, Jr.

Mr. Fox's reputation as one of the most successful younger authors was established at the time of his marriage. He had been a war correspondent of note in Cuba and in the Japanese-Russian War. His book about the mountains of the South, particularly "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," made him his reputation.

He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky and was graduated from Harvard in 1887. For many years he has been a resident of the town of Big Stone Gap, Va., in the very heart of the wild mountains which have been the inspiration of his most successful books.

WILLIAMS IS ELECTED

Made President of Georgia and Florida Railroad.

Augusta, January 31.—R. Lancaster Williams, of Baltimore, to-day was elected president of the Georgia and Florida railroad at the annual meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Williams will succeed his brother, John Skelton Williams, who has been chief executive of the Georgia and Florida since the organization of the company six years ago.

Other officers elected to-day were: B. W. Duer, formerly superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio, vice-president, succeeding Rutherford Fleet, Baltimore; C. T. Earnest, secretary, succeeding C. T. Williams, Baltimore.

The reorganization of the railroad, it is stated, forecasts the extension of the system from Augusta to Columbia, S. C., thus establishing direct connection with the East.

EXPRESS CAR ROBBED.

Bandit Makes Rich Haul and Then Escapes.

Chicago, January 31.—A bandit robbed the safe of an express car to-night and escaped with a bag of currency containing \$1,000 and two packages of railway checks amounting to \$800. The car was attached to a local special express train on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The robber with a revolver compelled the express messenger to open the safe. The conductor of the train seized the thief as he was about to leap from the car, but the man felled him with a blow of the fist. The thief escaped unhurt, although the conductor rose and fired two shots at him.

The train is known as the "stock yards special." It is used to carry money and valuable papers between the Union Stock Yards and downtown banks.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Divorces Her Author-Husband



SEES DANGER IN CASTRO BEAMING WITH HAPPINESS

New York Stock Exchange Goes on Record Against Proposal.

He Is All Smiles as He Invites Photographers to Gather About Him.

ITS OWN LAWS SUFFICIENT TEMPORARILY FREE MAN

Punishments for Violations of Rules Declared to Be Tremendously Effective.

Albany, N. Y., January 31.—The New York Stock Exchange put itself on record to-day as opposed to incorporation and as against the enactment of a maximum rate of interest on call loans.

Governor Sulzer was so informed by a committee representing the exchange and was advised that the enactment of such laws would cause "disastrous results."

Many people of the South and West have informed me," said Governor Sulzer, "that they believe it would be a good thing for the Stock Exchange to incorporate. I realize there are two sides to this question."

John G. Milburn, of counsel for the exchange, declared the exchange is a voluntary organization and its members must abide by its decisions. "When a man is suspended, his vocation is at an end. If the exchange is compelled to incorporate, its decisions could be questioned in the courts. Long litigation would follow and the courts would have to pass upon questions which are now dealt with effectively and quickly."

Governor Sulzer reminded Mr. Milburn that the Cotton Exchange and practically all the other New York markets are incorporated.

"Isn't it true that a customer can be wiped out by high interest rates for call loans?" asked the Governor.

The committee replied that such a situation had never developed.

The Governor then questioned the committee concerning the activity of the American Can stocks. He wanted to know if the large sales of this stock for the past few days were made by bona fide holders.

The committee said the exchange was making an investigation of this matter, but expressed the opinion that the sales were genuine.

Governor Sulzer said he had no comment to make on the visit of the committee.

"I told the committee," said the Governor, "that if we don't do something along reform lines as suggested in my message, Congress will. I also told them that I do not think the Federal Government should invade any of the State's rights unless absolutely necessary for the country's welfare and this only when the State refuses to act."

Four-Master Goes Down. Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, January 31.—The Baltimore four-master Viking, with her cargo of coal, went down to-day on the north coast. The crew was rescued.

Chaloner's Income \$105,770 in Past Year. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, January 31.—Thomas T. Sherman, committee of the property of John Armstrong Chaloner, of the Merry Mills, Va., filed an accounting to-day in the Supreme Court, showing that in the past year the income from Chaloner's property in New York was \$105,770, most of which came from real estate held in trust for him.

Of this amount, Sherman gave Chaloner \$17,000 for the maintenance of his farm at Cobham, Va., and \$3,000 additional with which to buy Jersey cows for the farm.

Quarterly payments of \$800 were made to Amelia Rives Troubetzkoy, his former wife, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, under an order of the court granting her an allowance of \$3,000 a year. The committee has a balance of \$17,985.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CABINET CHOICE S NOT LIMITED

Wilson Does Not Feel Bound to Follow Suggestions.

STUDENT ESCORT AT INAUGURATION

President-Elect Accepts Offer of Princeton Youth to Accompany Him to Capital and Take Part in Parade—His Lucky Number Appears Again.

His Lucky "Thirteen" Bobs Up Once More

Washington, January 31.—"Thirteen," the lucky number of Woodrow Wilson, has bobbed up again. The Southern Society to-night planned a banquet on April 13, 1913, which is Thomas Jefferson's birthday, and has asked President Wilson to be its guest of honor. As "13" plays such an important part on the program, members of the society believed the incoming President will accept.

Officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama; executive secretary, Dr. Clarence J. Owens; vice-presidents, Senators Fletcher and Percy, Speaker Clark, H. M. Jacyway, Judson C. Clements, Holmes Conrad, J. J. Darlington and T. B. Chapman; financial secretary, H. Lee Montague; chaplain, Dr. W. K. Sulder; historian, William J. Carr.

Philadelphia, January 31.—President-Elect Wilson does not feel that he is limited in picking his Cabinet to the men who have been suggested to him by political leaders and friends of candidates.

While riding to Philadelphia from Princeton to-day to see details of the inauguration, he read some of the published reports which drew the inference that because he was unable in his conversation with the correspondents last night to recall off-hand who had been suggested for the secretary of State besides Mr. Bryan, the suggestion of the Nebraska was indicated.

"There is absolutely no justification for that inference," declared Mr. Wilson. "I could not recall the names of men who have been suggested for portfolios other than the secretaryship of State, either." He paused, and added after a moment's reflection:

"And I might be making some nomination of my own, for I certainly will not feel bound to confine myself merely to names that have been suggested to me."

The Governor took occasion to reiterate the Colonel M. House, his intimate friend, who also is close to Mr. Bryan, had not gone to Miami, Fla., at his direction.

The Governor has found that he will have to give up several days before the inauguration for trips to the dentist.

Accepts Offer of Students. New York, January 31.—Woodrow Wilson to-day accepted an offer of the students of Princeton University to escort him from his home in Princeton to the White House on the day he is inaugurated as President of the United States.

Just a century ago Princeton gave its last President to the nation—James Madison. The centenary will be celebrated in a unique program to which Mr. Wilson gave his consent to-day when Paul F. Myers, a Princeton senior, rode on the train with him to New York and outlined the details on behalf of the students.

The Princeton youths will charter two special trains, of thirteen cars each, on March 3. One car will be put at the disposal of the President-Elect and his family and accompanying newspaper men. The Governor smiled when he found the number thirteen confronting him again for the inauguration. "Lucky thirteen," he exclaimed. "That will be fine," exclaimed Mr. Wilson enthusiastically when the plans of the students were explained. He added that he wanted to reach Washington about 4 o'clock in the afternoon so as to get a few hours rest before the Princeton smoker.

Mr. Wilson came to New York for his usual week-end of diversion from official activity. He attended a private dinner of the Round Table Club, of which he is a member. He planned to return to Princeton to-morrow and will spend Sunday there.

Mysterious Organization. The Round Table Club, whose dinner Mr. Wilson attended, has been in existence between forty and fifty years, but Professor Brainerd Matthews, one of its members, said to-night that not a line had ever appeared in print about it. It consists of about twenty members, every one of whom is eminent in some way, in literature, public affairs or otherwise. Among them are the President-elect, former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, John L. Cadwallader, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

The members of this mysterious club do not know who organized it, and its members are sworn to secrecy. It has no officers, is not incorporated and has no dues. For nearly fifty years it has met at dinners on the last Friday of each month. Its members, who live in different parts of the country, journey to New York when that day comes. It was the arrival of the dinner date which brought the President-elect here to-day. No speeches are permitted at these dinners.

After the dinner proper is over, the

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOR CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT USE C. & O.

Between Richmond and Norfolk. Double track, one way. Street cars take you to the depot. No train transfer. You are located in the heart of the city of Norfolk. Three fast times daily. Advertisement.